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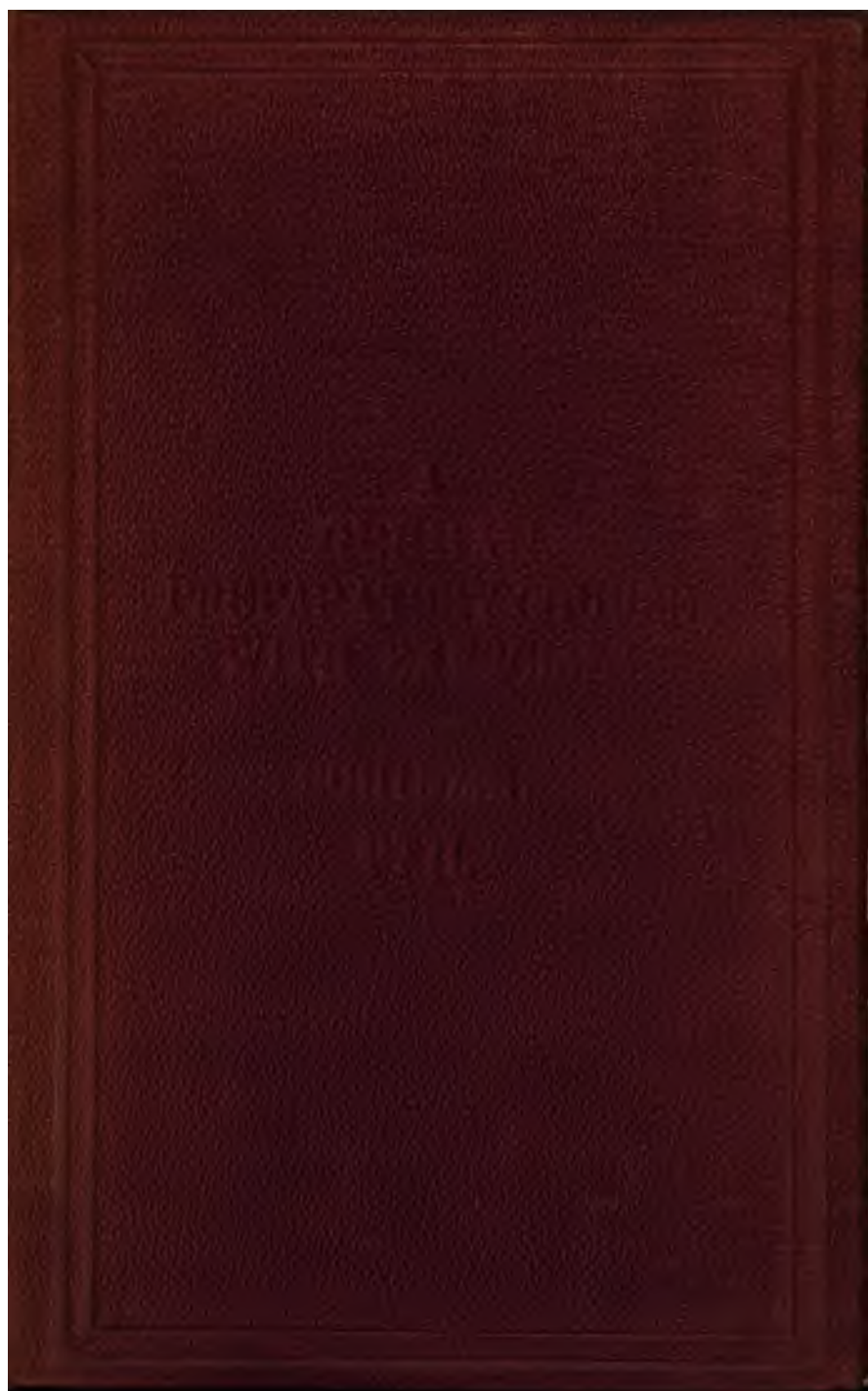
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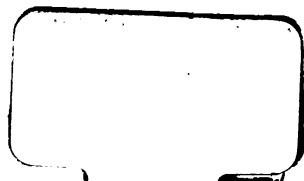
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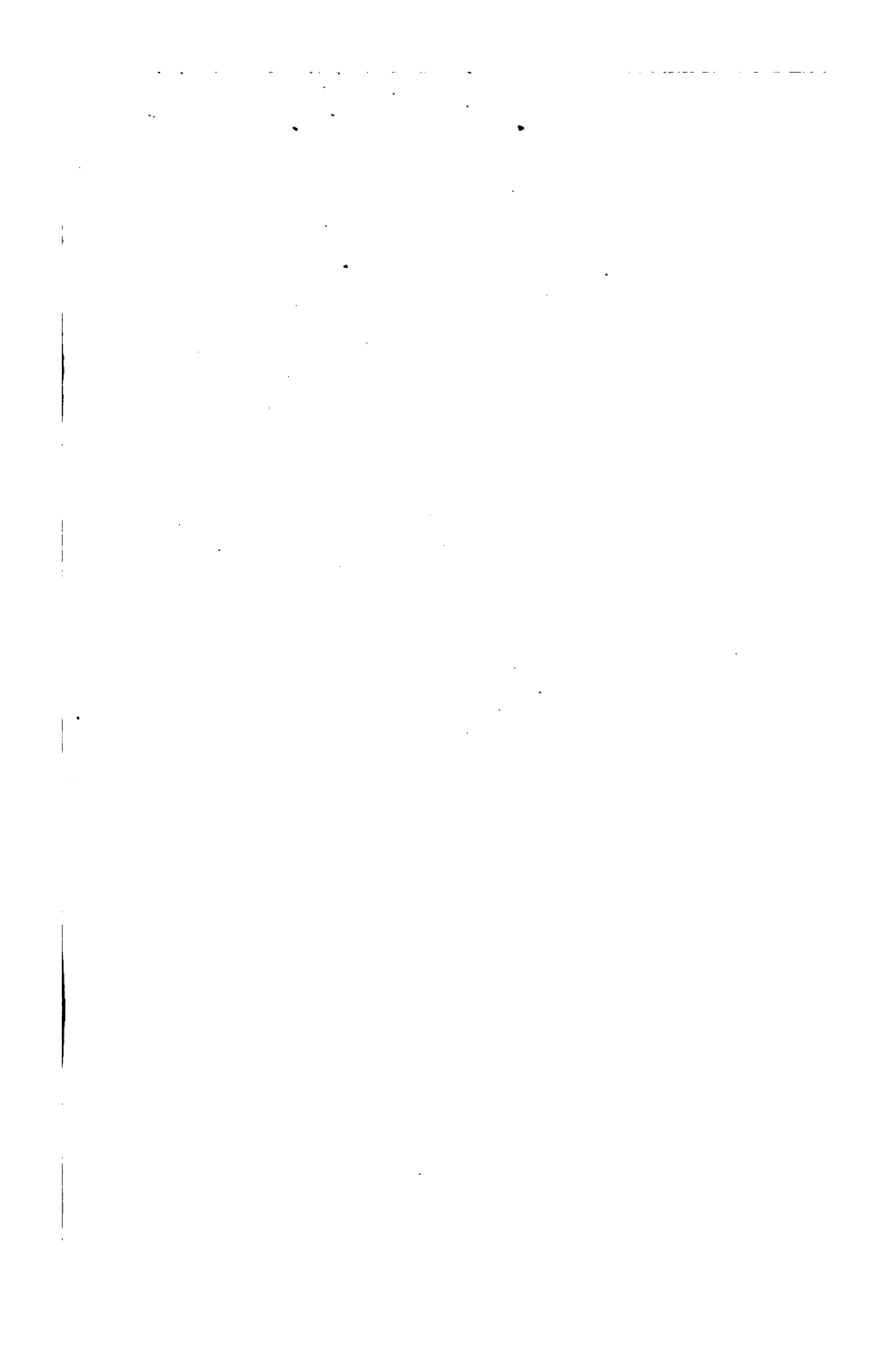
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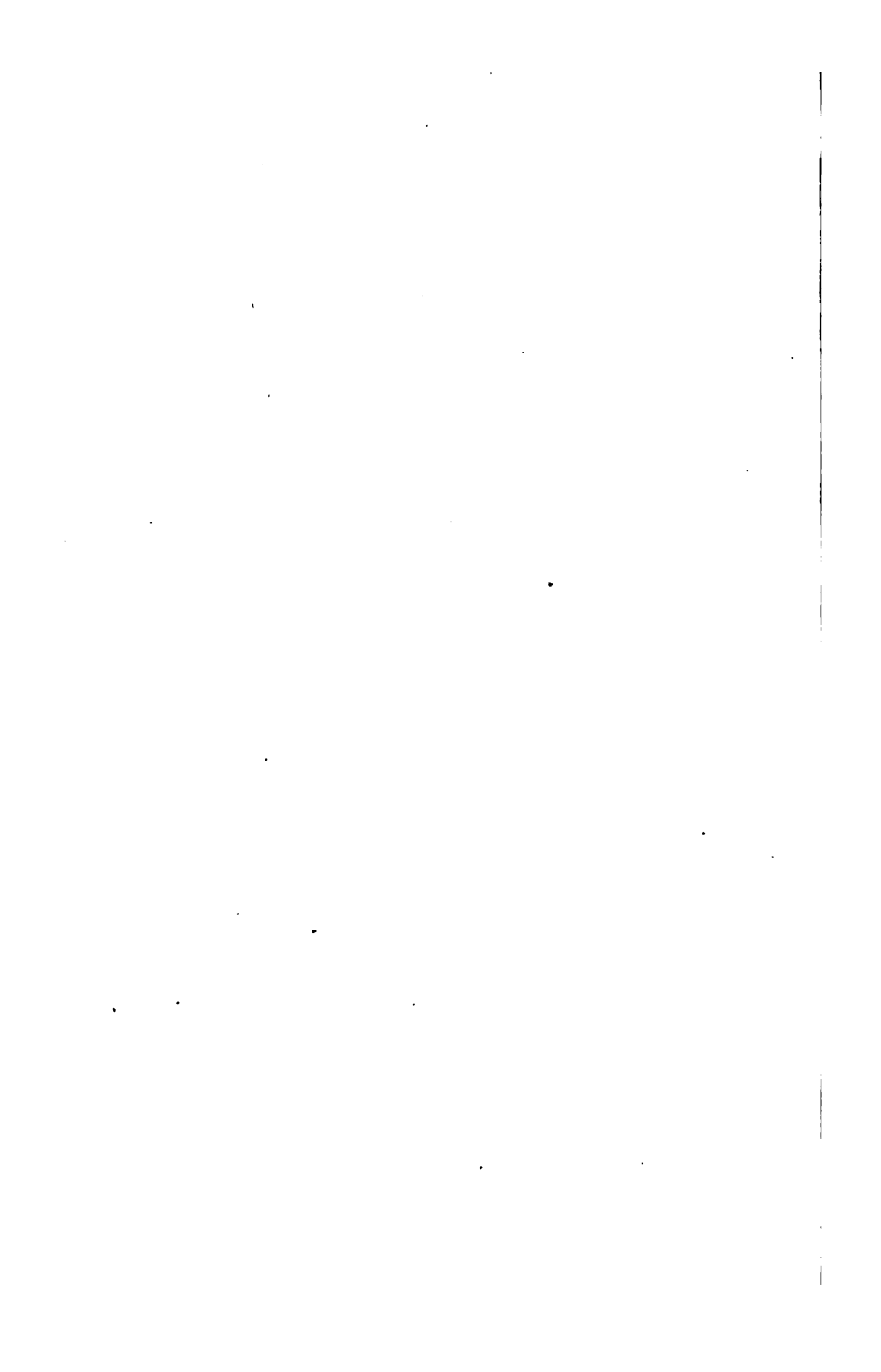




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A GERMAN PREPARATORY COURSE

WITH EXERCISES

BY

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SECOND PART.

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German ought to be to the English pupil the easiest and most natural of all foreign languages. Any pupil who has found it otherwise, must attribute the fault to the method by which he has been taught. German is a rich language and as such it has a superabundance of words, structures and forms. It is not necessary to know all these forms at once and at the very outset, nor is it even requisite to know them all in order to speak. But it is indispensable, that a moderate stock of them should be learnt thoroughly well and that a sound grammatical foundation should be laid at the same time.

E. S.

SECOND PART

OF THE

GERMAN PREPARATORY COURSE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH LESSON.

USE OF THE **ß** AND **s**.

ß

1) **ff** is a double letter and shortens as such the preceding vowel, e. g.

blaffer, gebissen, geschlossen.

2) **ß** is a single letter, being nothing but a sharp **s*** which is pronounced stronger than the soft **s** (**f**) but leaves the preceding vowel long:

groß, heiß, fleißig, weiß, heißen, schließen, heißt, schließt,
der Fuß (*the foot*).

A short vowel requires a ff, long vowels and diphthongs require an ß.

3) The **ß** is however substituted for the **ff** in the following cases:

a) At the end of words (though the vowel may be short):

* When German is written or printed in Roman characters, the **ß** is represented by **ss**, see the preceding part.

blaß, das Schloß, das Gedächtniß,
der Fluß, *the river* — die Nuß, *the nut*.

b) Before consonants:

häßlich, mißbrauchen.

4) In the former of the two cases last mentioned (when the vowel is naturally short) the words retake their *ff*, whenever they are prolonged by inflection, as

blaffer (paler), die Schloffer, des Gedächtnisses,
die Flüsse, *the rivers* — die Nüsse, *the nuts*;
but die Füße, *the feet*,

because the *ü* is long here.

§

At the end of a word the *f* must be written *ß*:

das Haus, der Fuß, die Maus, das Eis, der Preis, das Gras, das
Glas, Morgens, Abends, des Schlüssels, des Fensters, aus, als, nichts,
zusehends, dieses, jenes, welches, alles, jedes, uns, sechs,
die Gans, *the goose*,
der Hals, *the neck*.

As soon as the word is prolonged by inflection, the *ß* is replaced by *f*:

die Häuser, die Preise, die Füße, die Gläser, des Hauses, des Preises,
des Fußes, des Glases,
die Gänse, *the geese*,
die Hälfen, *the necks*,
des Halses, *of the neck*.

The *ß* remains however in compound words:

die Hausthür, ausgegangen.

Das Hausthier, the domestic animal	breit, broad
die Ente, the duck	der Himmel, the heaven, sky
der Schwan, the swan	die Straße, the street
die Stärke, the strength	die Schwäche, the weakness
die Pracht, the splendor	prächtigt, splendid, magnificent
bedeutend, considerable	unbedeutend, insignificant
die Mündung, the mouth (of a river).	

54. Der "Hilffliß" hat sieben
 Mündungen. Die Mündung
 des ob. Fl. ist imbrunnen
 — Der Grund der Röhre
 sind Gneissfelsen. Die Höhe
 des Gneiss war offen. War
 die Gneiss nicht geflossen,
 als die Kanne? — Die Farbe des
 Gneiss ist blau. Die Kr.
 der Röhre sind breit.
 Die Röhre ist eine kleine
 Fülle. Die Kr. sind für
 Ihre Fülle. Der Hals des
 Röhrens ist lang. Die
 Röhre haben längere G.
 als die Kr.



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55. Wir haben Äpfel und Birnen gehabt. — Sie haben Pflaumen gehabt. — Er hat Kirschen gehabt. — Der Colibri hat schöne Federn. — Wir haben Hühner und Enten in unser'm Hofe. — Wir würden gute Gelegenheiten haben. — Dieser Fisch hat vier Füße. — Ich werde keine Zeit haben. — Sie haben keine Ruhe gehabt. — Er würde keine Ursache haben. — Alle diese Sachen gehören unserem Onkel.

56. This child has a feeble (weak) voice. — (The) Swans have white feathers. — The fish (pl.) of the sea are numberless. — London has many streets and churches. — (The) Oxen have strong necks. — I had good teachers. — Our bookseller had useful books. — They had our keys. — He had my knife. — I have had flowers. — He has had nuts. — They have had houses and gardens. — Have you had good workmen? — He will have dogs and horses. — She will have beautiful dresses. — You will never have friends. — We shall have good servants. — They will have no enemies. — I should have too much work. — We should have beautiful fruits. — The milliner will have new bonnets. — They had had much misfortune. — You had had much patience. — I should have the opportunity. — We had had good pens. — I have had a restless night. — We have had no time. — You have had much trouble. — Who has had my things. — Shall we have peace or war? — Our neighbour has as many trees in his garden as you.

THIRTIETH LESSON.

THE AUXILIARY VERB *sein*.

INFINITIVE: *sein*, to be.

PAST PARTICIPLE: *gewesen*, been.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

ich bin, I am etc.

Imperfect.

ich war, I was etc.

Perfect.

ich bin gewesen, I have been
 du bist gewesen, thou hast been
 er ist gewesen, he has been
 wir sind gewesen, we have been
 Sie sind gewesen, you have been
 sie sind gewesen, they have been.

First Future.

ich werde sein, I shall be
 du wirst sein, thou wilt be
 er wird sein, he will be
 wir werden sein, we shall be
 Sie werden sein, you will be
 sie werden sein, they will be.

Pluperfect.

ich war gewesen, I had been
 du warst gewesen, thou hadst b.
 er war gewesen, he had been
 wir waren gewesen, we had been
 Sie waren gewesen, you had b.
 sie waren gewesen, they had been.

First Conditional.

ich würde sein, I should be
 du würdest sein, thou wouldst be
 er würde sein, he would be
 wir würden sein, we should be
 Sie würden sein, you would be
 sie würden sein, they would be.

Imperative.

seien wir, let us be — seien Sie, be (you).

die Wärme, the warmth
 die Tulpe, the tulip
 die Gunst, the favour
 bedeckt, covered (past part.)
 bald, soon
 leserlich, legible, readable
 schnell, quick, quickly

die Kälte, the cold
 das Veilchen, the violet
 günstig, favorable
 bescheiden, modest
 zurück, back
 außerordentlich, extraordinary,
 excessive.

57. Frieden ist besser als Krieg. — In unserem Garten sind Rosen, Tulpen und Veilchen. — Die Gänseier sind größer als die Enteneier. — Die Kälte war außerordentlich in jenem Winter. — Wo ist Ihr Bruder die ganze Zeit gewesen? — Diese Mädchen sind bescheidener als ihre Brüder gewesen. — Sie schreiben sehr schnell; Ihre Handschrift wird nicht leserlich sein. — Ist der Arzt hier gewesen? — Wir sind im Garten gewesen. — Sind Sie heute in der Schule gewesen? — Meine Schwestern sind mit meiner Tante in der Kirche gewesen.

58. The father of this pupil is a merchant; he is very rich. — Those pupils are brothers; their father is a bookseller. — You have been more prudent than your brother. — I have been more

fortunate than you. — Iron and steel are more useful than gold and silver. — We have been more diligent than you. — Shall (will) you be at home? — I shall soon be back. — Where have you been yesterday? — These gentlemen would be more forbearing. — We should be more contented. — He would be kinder. — The opportunity had been favorable. — The friends, whom (plur.) you had, were not sincere. — (The) Storks are scarce in this country. — Nobody would be more glad than I. — We all are mortal. — All these pears are not ripe. — The feathers of the swan are white. — Are these plums ripe? — The houses of those villages are covered with straw (Stroh). — This man is very strong; the strength of his arm is extraordinary. — I have been all the time (see 57) in my room. — This girl has been very modest. — Charles and William have been more modest than Louis.

THIRTY-FIRST LESSON.

THE AUXILIARY VERB *werden*.

INFINITIVE: *werden*, to become.

PAST PARTICIPLE: *geworden*, become.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>
<i>ich werde</i> , I become etc.		<i>ich wurde</i> , I became etc.

Perfect.

ich bin geworden, I have become
du bist geworden, thou hast become
er ist geworden, he has become
wir sind geworden, we have become
Sie sind geworden, you have become
sie sind geworden, they have become.

Pluperfect.

ich war geworden, I had become
du warst geworden, thou hadst become

er war geworden, he had become
 wir waren geworden, we had become
 Sie waren geworden, you had become
 sie waren geworden, they had become.

First Future.

ich werde werden, I shall become
 du wirst werden, thou wilt become
 er wird werden, he will become
 wir werden werden, we shall become
 Sie werden werden, you will become
 sie werden werden, they will become.

First Conditional.

ich würde werden, I should become
 du würdest werden, thou wouldst become
 er würde werden, he would become
 wir würden werden, we should become
 Sie würden werden, you would become
 sie würden werden, they would become.

Imperative.

werden wir, let us become — werden Sie, become (you).

der Sturm, the storm
 die Großmuth, the magnanimity,
 generosity
 Deutschland, Germany
 trocken, dry
 die Stunde, the hour

stürmisch, stormy
 großmüthig, magnanimous, ge-
 nerous
 die Schlaueit, the artfulness
 naß, wet
 der Schatten, the shade, shadow

zusammen, together.

59. Die Matrosen hatten mehrere Stürme gehabt. — Der Fuchs ist das Sinnbild der Schlaueit. — Die Farbe des Fuchses ist roth. — Diese Stadt hat enge Straßen. Sind Sie naß geworden? Nur sehr wenig; wir sind nicht lange im Regen gewesen. — Das Wetter wird stürmisch werden. — Diese Thiere werden nie zahm werden; sie sind von (by) Natur scheu. — Die Bänder sind von der Sonne

gelb geworden. — Wilhelm's Mutter ist krank geworden.
— Ludwig's Bruder ist todt.

60. The sea has become stormy. — The roads have become worse. — The evenings will become longer. — The days have become gradually shorter. — Your father will get angry. — (The) Bread has become cheap. — The church has become quite empty. — The dog had become mad. — The locks have become rusty. — We have become older and wiser. — The fruits will not^s get^s ripe^s this^s year^s; the weather has been too cold. — These horses will become shy. — We should become tired. — He would become satisfied. — The lion is the symbol of (the) magnanimity and (of the) strength. — Wolves are scarce in Germany; and they will become still (noch) scarcer. — The stones of the street will become wet. — His memory has become weak. — It became suddenly dark. — The linen has become dry. — How (wie) long have you been in the forest? — We have been an hour there.

THIRTY-SECOND LESSON.

THE IMPERFECT OF REGULAR VERBS.

IMPERFECT.

ich lobte, I praised	mir lobten, we praised
du lobtest, thou praisedst	Sie lobten, you praised
er lobte, he praised	sie lobten, they praised.

Obs. The Imperfect of regular verbs is formed of the third pers. sing. of the present tense „lobt“ by adding *e* (lobte); the plural appends an *n*, as in the present tense.

Present.

ich lobe, I praise

Imperfect.

ich lobte, I praised

Present.

ich tadele (or tad'le), I blame
 ich mache, I make
 ich lache, I laugh
 ich lebe, I live
 ich folge, I follow
 ich kaufe, I buy
 ich verkaufe, I sell
 ich baue, I build
 ich reise, I travel
 ich reise ab, I depart
 ich höre, I hear
 ich gehöre, I belong
 ich spiele, I play
 ich diene, I serve
 ich verdiene, I deserve, I
 earn
 ich sage, I say, tell
 ich frage, I ask
 ich lehre, I teach
 ich lerne, I learn
 ich rauche, I smoke
 ich brauche, I use, I want
 ich mißbrauche, I abuse
 ich glaube, I believe
 ich zähle, I count
 ich schmecke, I taste

Imperfect.

ich tadelte, I blamed
 ich machte, I made
 ich lachte, I laughed
 ich lebte, I lived
 ich folgte, I followed
 ich kaufte, I bought
 ich verkaufte, I sold
 ich baute, I built
 ich reiste, I travelled
 ich reiste ab, I departed
 ich hörte, I heard
 ich gehörte, I belonged
 ich spielte, I played
 ich diente, I served
 ich verdiente, I deserved,
 I earned
 ich sagte, I said, told
 ich fragte, I asked
 ich lehrte, I taught
 ich lernte, I learnt
 ich rauchte, I smoked
 ich brauchte, I used, wanted
 ich mißbrauchte, I abused
 ich glaubte, I believed
 ich zählte, I counted
 ich schmeckte, I tasted

der Hund bellt
 der Hahn fräht
 der Wolf heult
 die Blume blüht (blooms)
 der Löwe brüllt (roars)

ein Hund bellte
 ein Hahn frähte
 ein Wolf heulte
 eine Blume blühte (bloomed)
 ein Löwe brüllte (roared)

ich fühle, I feel
 ich tanze, I dance

ich fühlte, I felt
 ich tanzte, I danced

Present.
 ich wünsche, I wish
 ich wohne, I dwell, lodge

ich arbeite, I work
 er (sie, es) arbeitet, he works
 ich antworte, I answer
 er (sie, es) antwortet, he
 answers
 ich tödte, I kill
 er (sie, es) tödtet, he kills
 ich bereite, I prepare
 er (sie, es) bereitet, he pre-
 pares

das Lob, the praise
 der Honig, the honey
 der Schäfer, the shepherd
 wann? when?

Imperfect.
 ich wünschte, I wished
 ich wohnte, I dwelt, lodged

ich arbeitete, I worked
 ich antwortete, I answered

ich tödtete, I killed
 ich bereitete, I prepared

der Tadel, the blame
 das Wachs, the wax
 das Mittagessen, the dinner
 ehemals, formerly.

61. Die Bienen bereiten Honig und Wachs. — Die Frau bereitete das Mittagessen. — Der eine sagte dieses, der andere jenes. Wir glaubten weder das eine noch das andere. — Die Rosen blühten früher als die Tulpen. — Wir lernten und sie spielten. — Das Weizen blüht im Schatten. — Der Kaufmann zählte sein Geld. — Warum lachten Sie? — Wir hörten laute Stimmen im Hofe. — Der Hund folgte* meinem Bruder. — Er glaubte* seinem Freunde.

62. I praised him, and he blamed me. — You worked, and my brother played. — We counted the houses of the street. — These gardens belonged to the son of our neighbour. — Has he sold them? — The dogs barked; the wolves howled. — He abused

* Folgen and glauben govern the Dative of the person.

my kindness. — I bought some† cherries, but they were not good. — The fruits, which you bought, did not taste (tasted not) nice (good). — The boys were-playing (played) and the girls were-working. — (The) Bees are larger than (the) flies. — You deserved praise and your brother deserved blame. — They built a church and a school. — She danced and we laughed. — The violet blooms only a short time. — I believed it, but he did not believe it (believed it not). — The shepherd counted his sheep. — The one believed this and the other that (see above). — His father wished it. — The teacher asked and the pupil answered. — Cain killed Abel. — We lived (lodged) formerly in this house. — Somebody followed us. — He sold all his things. — We travelled together. — I was not well (weak); I felt a considerable weakness in my arms and legs. — The fire was-smoking (smoked). — My father bought this house from our neighbour. — Mr. N. asked me, where I lived (lodged). — The dog barked; but nobody heard it.

THIRTY-THIRD LESSON.

CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

INFINITIVE: lob-en, to praise (loben).

PAST PARTICIPLE: ge-lob-t, praised (gelobt).

Present.

ich lob-e, I praise
 du lob-ſt, thou praisest
 er lob-t, he praises
 wir lob-en, we praise etc.

Imperfect.

ich lob-te, I praised
 du lob-teſt, thou praisedst
 er lob-te, he praised
 wir lob-ten, we praised etc.

Perfect.

ich habe gelobt, I have praised etc.

Pluperfect.

ich hatte gelobt, I had praised.

† A word marked thus †, is not to be translated.

First Future.

ich werde loben, I shall praise
 du wirst loben, thou wilt praise
 er wird loben, he will praise
 wir werden loben, we shall praise etc.

First Conditional.

ich würde loben, I should praise
 du würdest loben, thou wouldst praise
 er würde loben, he would praise
 wir würden loben, we should praise etc.

Imperative.

loben wir, let us praise — loben Sie, praise (you).

The pupil must now be able to form all persons and tenses from the root of a verb, which is found by dropping the termination *en* of the infinitive (lob from loben).

Infinitives.

loben, to praise	dienen, to serve	lieben, to love
tadel'n, to blame	verdienen*, to deserve,	erlauben*, to allow
machen, to make	to earn	verursachen, to cause
lachen, to laugh	sagen, to say	fühlen, to feel
leben, to live	fragen, to ask	tanzen, to dance
folgen, to follow	lehren, to teach	wünschen, to wish
kaufen, to buy	lernen, to learn	wohnen, to dwell, to
verkaufen*, to sell	rauchen, to smoke	lodge
bauen, to build	brauchen, to use	hellen, to bark
reisen, to travel	missbrauchen*, to abuse	heulen, to howl
hören, to hear	glauben, to believe	brüllen, to roar
gehören*, to belong	zählen, to count	krähen, to crow
spielen, to play	schmecken, to taste	blühen, to bloom
	erzählen, to relate.	

When the root ends in *t*, a so-called euphonic *e* is inserted, whenever this *t* be followed by another *t*, as
 er arbeitet, he works (instead of arbeit)
 ich arbeitete, I worked (" " arbeitte)
 gearbeitet; worked (" " gearbeitet).

antworten, to answer
tödten, to kill

arbeiten, to work
bereiten*, to prepare.

* When the verb begins with one of the particles *be, ge, er, ver* and *miß*, the past participle is formed without the prefix *ge*:

bereitet, prepared
gehört, belonged
erzählt, related

erlaubt, allowed
verdient, deserved, earned
verursacht, caused

mißbraucht, abused.

die Leute pl., people
der Traum, the dream
die Vernunft, the reason, sense
der Zucker, the sugar
taub, deaf

die Eltern, the parents
die Geschichte, the history, story
vernünftig, reasonable, sensible
morgen, to morrow
wie, how.

63. Die Zellen der Bienen sind sechseckig (sexagonal). — Vernünftige Leute glauben nicht an Träume. — Die Stimmen, welche Sie hören, sind Männerstimmen. — Das Weizen blüht im April' und Mai; die Rosen und Tulpen blühen im July und August'. — Hat dieser Baum schon geblüht? — Dieser Mann ist nicht taub, aber er hört schwer. — Der Mensch hat Vernunft; die Thiere sind unvernünftig. — Dieser Apfelbaum wird bald blühen. — Sie haben Ihren Eltern viel Unruhe verursacht. — Wo wohnen Sie? — Diese Frau verkauft Kirsch'en und Pflaumen. — Die Schwester Karl's ist gestern abgereist. — Wann werden Sie abreisen? — Der Lehrer hat meinem Bruder ein Geschenk gemacht. — Er hat es nicht verdient.

64. This merchant sells tea, coffee and sugar. — The bees make their cells from wax. — We buy our coals in (the) July. — (The) Life is a dream. — Where have you bought these loaves? — I feel the warmth of the air. — The butcher had bought oxen, cows, sheep and pigs. — I play very often with these children. —

This stove makes the room very warm. — These trees bloom very early. — This flower blooms every year. — The teacher asks and the pupil answers. — I shall not allow it. — Those soldiers have only served a year. — (The) Bees are more useful than (the) flies. — I love my parents. — Who does not love (loves not) his parents? — The king has built a castle. — The owls are birds of prey; they kill other birds. — William's brother has told (related) us a nice story. — Would you believe it? I should never believe it. Nobody would believe it. — Have you learnt your lesson (Aufgabe)? We have learnt our lesson well (g.). — The fox kills fowls; he lives also upon (von) mice. — We have bought cherries. — How do you sell (sell you) these plums? — They live (dwell) in this street. — I shall ask them to morrow. — Do not ask them (ask them not)! — Nobody wishes it. — Your father would not allow it. — They wished us good night. — What do those women sell (wh. s. th. w.)? — They sell artificial flowers? — The sun has made you dark (say: brown). — We counted the trees in our garden. — I shall make (to) your brother a present; he deserves it. — How much have you earned to day? — Those workmen earn enough for their families.

THIRTY-FOURTH LESSON.

CONJUGATION OF THE MOST USUAL IRREGULAR VERBS.

In order to conjugate an irregular verb, it is necessary to know its principal parts which are:

The Infinitive, Imperfect and Past Participle, for instance:

fennen,	fannte,	gefannnt,
to know	knew	known.

It is easy to form the Present tense from the infinitive in the following manner:

ich fenne, du fennst, er fennt, wir fennen etc.

For the conjugation of the Imperfect it is only required to know the first person, as given above:

ich kannte, du kanntest, er kannte, wir kannten etc.

From the Past Participle are formed:

The Perfect and Pluperfect

ich habe gekannt etc. ich hatte gekannt etc.

And from the Infinitive:

The Future and Conditional

ich werde kennen etc. ich würde kennen etc.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
kennen, to know	kannte, knew	gekannt, known
brennen, to burn	brannte, (I) burnt	gebrannt, burnt
bringen, to bring	brachte, (I) brought	gebracht, brought
singen, to sing	sang, sang	gesungen, sung
trinken, to drink	trank, drank	getrunken, drunk
finden, to find	fund, (I) found	gefunden, found
schwimmen, to swim	schwam, swam	geschwommen, swam
kommen, to come	kam, came	gekommen, come.
leihen, to lend	ich ließ, I lent	geliehen, lent
schreiben, to write	schrieb, wrote	geschrieben, written
beißen, to bite	biß, bit	gebissen, bitten
schließen, to shut	schloß, (I) shut	geschlossen, shut
riechen, to smell	roch, (I) smelt	gerochen, smelt
verlieren, to lose	verlor, (I) lost	verloren, lost.
gehen, to go	ging, went	gegangen, gone
stehen, to stand	stand, (I) stood	gestanden, stood
verstehen, to under- stand	ich verstand, I under- stood	verstanden, understood
thun, to do	that, did	gethan, done.

Obs. When the first person of the Imperfect has no *e*, the third is likewise without this letter, but the Plural adds *en*:

ich sang, du sangst, er sang, wir sangen etc.

COMPOUNDS.

ich komme an, I arrive	ich kam an, I arrived	ich bin angekommen, I have arrived
ich stehe auf, I get up	ich stand auf, I got up	aufgestanden, got up
ich gehe aus, I go out	ich ging aus, I went out	ausgegangen, gone out.

In the same manner:

ich gehe spazieren, I go for a walk.

der Vetter, the cousin
nach Hause, home (homeward)
ohne, without

der Nefte, the nephew
still, still
weg, away.

65. Wir standen um fünf Uhr (o'clock) auf und gingen um sechs Uhr aus. — Wie lange hat das Feuer gebrannt? — Hat der Schuhmacher meine Stiefel schon gebracht? — Der Schüler verstand alle Fragen. — Ludwig's Tante ist von Paris angekommen. — Wann wird Wilhelm's Vetter ankommen? — Verstehen Sie diese Leute? Es sind (see ex. 50) Holländer. — Meine Nefsen stehen sehr früh auf; sie sind sehr fleißig.

66. Who has done this (n.)? — I have not *done** it. — The birds were-singing (= sang) in the trees. — The pupil asked (say, did) a question. — We found him not at home. — They went quietly (ruhig) home. — Charles comes from home. — Bring me a little (w.) water! — We have lost our black cat. — These animals do not bite (bite not); they are quite tame. — Does your dog bite (bites your dog)? — (The) Dogs and horses swim very well. — The shoemaker has brought your shoes and boots. — You did not understand (understood not), what I said. — The voices, which we heard, came from the wood. — This bird loses his feathers in spring. — I am-going out (I go out). — Will you soon come back? — When will your parents arrive? — My friend

* Put the negation *nicht* before the word in italics.

comes from Paris. — My brothers are gone away. — The candle burnt better than the lamp. — Do you know this street? — A gentleman lent us his horse. — I wrote my exercise. — The dog smelt the meat. — Have you shut the door? — I¹ always² shut² the³ door⁴. — We went together. — They went for a walk. — I stood still. — The servant brought the dinner. — I drank water and he drank wine. — We got up³ very¹ early² and went for a walk. — You will lose the opportunity. — I should only lose my¹ time. — I shall write to my cousin.

THIRTY-FIFTH LESSON.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Some verbs are irregular also in two persons of the present tense.

Halten, to hold, to keep.

Pres. *ich halte*, *du hältst*, *er hält*, *wir halten*, etc.

Imperf. *ich hielt*, I held — Past Part. *gehalten*, held.

In the same manner: *erhalten*, to receive.

Fallen, to fall.

Pres. *ich falle*, *du fällst*, *er fällt*, *wir fallen* etc.

Imperf. *ich fiel*, I fell — Past Part. *gefallen*, fallen.

Tragen, to carry, to wear, to bear.

Pres. *ich trage*, *du trägst*, *er trägt*, *wir tragen* etc.

Imperf. *ich trug*, I wore. — Past. Part. *getragen*, worn.

Schlagen, to beat, to strike.

Pres. *ich schlage*, *du schlägst*, *er schlägt*, *wir schlagen* etc.

Imperf. *ich schlug*, I beat — Past. Part. *geschlagen*, beaten.

Brechen, to break.

Pres. ich breche, du brichst, er bricht, wir brechen etc.

Imperf. ich brach, I broke — Past Part. gebrochen, broken.

In the same manner: zerbrechen, to break [to pieces].

Past Part. zerbrochen, broken.

Sprechen, to speak, to talk.

Pres. ich spreche, du sprichst, er spricht, wir sprechen etc.

Imperf. ich sprach, I spoke — Past Part. gesprochen, spoken.

Versprechen, to promise — Past Part. versprochen, promised.

Essen, to eat.

Pres. ich esse, du isst, er isst, wir essen etc.

Imperf. ich aß, I ate — Past Part. gegessen, eaten.

Vergessen, to forget.

Pres. ich vergesse, du vergisst, er vergißt, wir vergessen etc.

Imperf. ich vergaß, I forgot — Past Part. vergessen, forgotten.

Geben, to give.

Pres. ich gebe, du gibst, er giebt, wir geben etc.

Imperf. ich gab, I gave — Past Part. gegeben, given.

Vergeben, to forgive — Past Part. vergeben, forgiven.

Sehen, to see.

Pres. ich sehe, du siehst, er sieht, wir sehen etc.

Imperf. ich sah, I saw — Past Part. gesehen, seen.

Lesen, to read.

Pres. ich lese, du liest, er liest, wir lesen etc.

Imperf. ich las, I read — Past Part. gelesen, read.

Nehmen, to take.

Pres. ich nehme, du nimmst, er nimmt, wir nehmen etc.

Imperf. ich nahm, I took — Past Part. genommen, taken.

die Brille, sing., the spectacles
 die Scheere, sing., the scissors
 die Zeitung, the newspaper
 die Flasche, the bottle
 häufig, frequent, frequently

die Bürste, the brush
 bürsten, to brush
 das Paket, the parcel
 Alles, all, everything
 kurzsichtig, shortsighted.

67. Mein Bruder trägt eine Brille; er ist kurzsichtig.
 — Haben Sie alle diese Bücher gelesen? — Die Schüler lasen Shakespeare. — Große Regentropfen fielen auf die Erde (ground). — Dieser Knabe ißt Nüsse. — Wir haben Kirichen und Pflaumen gegessen. — Ihr Nefse vergift Alles; er hat kein Gedächtniß. — Man (one) sieht wenig Störche in England; diese Vögel sind jedoch (however) sehr häufig in Nord-Deutschland. — Diese junge Dame trägt eine Feder im Hute. — Sie aßen trockenes Brod. — Wer hat meine Scheere genommen? Haben Sie sie gehabt? — Dieses Mädchen nimmt Alles was sie findet. — Nehmen Sie dieses Morgens und Abends! — Diese Flaschen sind leer. — Wohin tragen Sie diese Pakete? — Unser Nachbar verkauft Bürsten und andere kleine Artikel. — Geben ist besser als nehmen.

68. We receive wax and honey from the bees. — This tree bears no fruit (say, fruits). — The nuts fell from the trees. — The pupil held the book in his (= the) hand. — This lady keeps dogs and cats. — He found a parcel and carried it home. — Carry this (n.) for me. — That boy beats every child. — What have you done to this child? — A boy held my horse. — We found the hosedoor open, when (als) we came. — The clock struck three. — It has struck four. —

The books, which you read, were not good. — Have you read the newspaper to day? — My uncle reads all newspapers (pl. en). — Have you seen my brush? — Who has had my spectacles? — You eat very little; are you not well (wohl*)? — I have eaten

* „Well“ is translated wohl, when referring to health.

three pears and two apples. — Give this meat to the dog; it is not good. — You have taken my fork and my knife. — Your brother took my flowers and gave them to this child. — He takes everything away. — The servant has broken a glass; she breaks everything. — The boy fell and broke a leg. — This child is always eating sugar (say, eats always sugar).

I have forgotten my book and have lost my pen. — You forget and lose everything. — He forgot his spectacles. — I have promised (to) the servant a present. — This man promises everything and keeps nothing. — She promised it to her mother. — Do not speak (speak not) too much! — I have forgiven (to) my enemies. — This lady is very good; she forgives everything. — Give this money to the servant! — The pupil gave good answers. — Who has broken my bottle? — This boy is always talking (talks always).

THIRTY-SIXTH LESSON.

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

Every sentence contains a verb, and every verb has a subject which is either a substantive or a pronoun. The subject always stands in the nominative case.

A great many verbs require, besides the subject, also an object which is considered to stand in the accusative case, for instance:

He asks me (acc. of I) — I praise her (acc. of she)
I sell them (acc. of they).

The accusative of substantives does not differ from the nominative:

ich frage die Frau, er lobt das Kind,
wir verkaufen die Gärten,
except, when the substantive is a masculine singular.

ich frage den Lehrer, er lobt den Schüler,
wir verkaufen den Garten.

MASCULINE SINGULAR.

N.

A.

der	den, the
dieser	diesen, this
jener	jenen, that
jeder	jeden, every
ein	einen, a or an
mein	meinen, my
dein	deinen, thy
sein	seinen, his or its
ihr	ihren, her and their
unser	unsern, our
Ihr	Ihren, your
kein	keinen, not a, not any, no.

Also the adjective, when preceding a masc. noun, appends en in the accusative singular, for instance:

unser Nachbar verkauft guten Käse.

die Schublade, the drawer
der Fingerhut, the thimble
der Rock, the coat

der Käfig, the cage
der Kanarienvogel, the canary
holen; reg., to fetch.

69. Ich habe Ihre Scheere in dieser Schublade gefunden. — Haben Sie meinen Hund gesehen? — Wilhelm, haben Sie meinen Rock gebürstet? — Wie finden (like) Sie diesen Thee? — Ich finde, er ist sehr stark. — Wo kaufen Sie ihn? — Haben Sie je einen Colibri gesehen? — Wo haben Sie diesen Zucker gekauft? — Diese Frau hat ihren Sohn und ihre Tochter verloren. — Die Magd

holte den Arzt. — Ich habe meinen Schlüssel verloren. — Wir haben einen langen Frieden gehabt.

69. He has sold his house and his garden. — We have seen the king and the queen. — The boy has a strict father, but a very lenient (indulgent) mother. — I have a brother, but no sister. — Have they a gardener? — Have you had my stick? — I had a faithful dog. — You have no plate. — I have neither a fork nor a spoon. — Louis has asked his cousin. — Who has the key of this door? — Have you known my uncle? — I have known your uncle and your aunt. — Have you seen my hat? — My sister has lost her thimble. — Who has taken my key? — I have seen your key in this drawer. — Not all men (We) love (the) peace. — Have you bought black or green tea? — We have seen two lions and a tiger; the lions were in one cage. — My brother has a canary and a nightingale; he has bought a new cage for the nightingale. — Brush your coat!

der Brief, the letter
sonderbar, funny, strange
ungewöhnlich, unusually

das Kameel', the camel
mild, mild
hoffen, reg., to hope

die Gesellschaft, the company.

70. We have had a mild winter and a short spring; the summer has been unusually cool; but, I hope, we shall have a beautiful autumn. — Have you written your letter? — I drink strong coffee; but I take (= drink) no tea. — He had no courage. — The fruit had a bitter taste and smelt disagreeable. — We saw the rainbow. — The camel has a long neck. — Charles has not known his father. — The sailors have had a storm. — I have had a strange dream. — This man has broken his (say, the) arm. — I broke the neck of the bottle. — I have lost a tooth. — You have a good taste. — The war has been short.

THIRTY-SEVENTH LESSON.

APPENDIX TO THE ACCUSATIVE.

I.

ACCUSATIVE OF TIME.

A definite point of time or duration of time is expressed by the accusative:

jeden Monat, every month

jeden Tag, every day

den ganzen Abend, the whole evening.

Observe however, as before, that feminine and neuter nouns and all plural nouns have no special form for the accusative:

jedes Jahr, die ganze Woche, eine ganze Stunde,
alle Tage.

Luiſe, Louisa
der Morgen, the morning
der Mittag, the noon
der Nachmittag, the afternoon
weinen, to cry
unvorſichtig, incautious, careless

Emilie, Emily
regnen, reg., to rain
es regnet, it rains
es regnete, it rained
es hat geregnet, it has rained
faſt, almost.

71. Wo ſind Sie dieſen Morgen geweſen? — Ich bin in der Stadt geweſen. — Luiſe hat ihren Vater verloren; ſie hat den ganzen Tag geweint. — Es hat einen ganzen Monat geregnet. — Wir haben geſtern Abend Geſellſchaft gehabt. — Wir haben den ganzen Abend getanzt. — Werden Sie dieſen Nachmittag nicht ausgehen? — Werden Sie heute Abend zu Hauſe ſein?

72. What have you done the whole day? — I have written the whole morning. — You have been very industrious. — We read (pres.) every day the newspaper. — It is very cold this

morning. — Do you not find it very cold (find you it, not v. c.)? — We go every day for-a-walk. — It is very healthy. — These servants are very careless; they break every day something. — It has rained the whole week. — I shall write this afternoon to my uncle. — It rained an hour. — It was almost dark. — A man fell from the roof of a house and broke his (say, the) neck.

II.

VERBS WHICH GOVERN TWO NOMINATIVES.

When the predicate of the verbs *sein* and *werden* is a substantive, the latter must not be mistaken for the accusative case; *sein* and *werden* *never govern an accusative*:

Dieser Mann ist ein Fleischer (not einen)
 jener Knabe ist mein Bruder (not meinen)
 er ist ein Kaufmann geworden (not einen)

der Sitz, the seat	das Vergnügen, the pleasure
die Eiche, the oak, oaktree	die Klasse, the class
der Strauß, the ostrich.	

72. Die Eichen sind hohe Bäume. — Der Knabe ist ein Matrose geworden. — Wilhelm ist der beste Schüler in der Klasse. — Die Höfe der Könige sind gewöhnlich die Sitze des Vergnügens. — Kennen Sie diese Herren? Der eine ist ein Buchhändler, der andere ist der Sohn unseres Arztes.

73. The humming-bird is the smallest and the ostrich the largest bird. — The lion is the strongest animal. — All these trees are oaks. — The son of our bookseller is a physician. — The sons of that butcher are bakers. — This man will be your enemy. — We have had much pleasure. — This boy is my pupil. — Emily

is the most industrious in the class; Louisa is the most idle. — That merchant is a Dutchman. — Do you know this man? He is our joiner. — Charles was my friend. — It rains almost every day.

THIRTY-EIGHTH LESSON.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR — FIRST AND SECOND PERSONS.

N. <i>ich</i> , I	N. <i>du</i> , thou
D. <i>mir</i> , to me	D. <i>dir</i> to thee
A. <i>miß</i> , me.	A. <i>biß</i> , thee.

SINGULAR — THIRD PERSON.

N. <i>er</i> , he	N. <i>ſie</i> , she	N. <i>eß</i> , it
D. <i>ihm</i> , to him	D. <i>ihr</i> , to her	D. <i>ihm</i> , to it
A. <i>ihn</i> , him	A. <i>ſie*</i> , her	A. <i>eß*</i> , it.

PLURAL.

N. <i>wir</i> , we	N. <i>Sie</i> , you	N. <i>ſie</i> , they
D. <i>uñß</i> , to us	D. <i>Ihnen</i> , to you	D. <i>Ihnen</i> , to them
A. <i>uñß</i> , us.	A. <i>Sie</i> , you	A. <i>ſie*</i> , them

* In the feminine and neuter genders, as well as in the plural of all genders, the nominative and accusative cases are alike.

Obs. „Her” is translated *ſie*, when it is a personal pronoun, used in the sense of „herself”; the dative of this pronoun is *ihr* (to her, i. e. to herself). „Her” is translated *ihr*, *ihre*, *ihr* and declined according to L. 24, when it is a possessive pronoun, signifying not „herself” but „somebody or something belonging to her.”

Examples:

Ich habe sie gesehen.

Ich habe ihren Bruder, ihre Schwester, ihr Buch gesehen.

Ich habe ihr meinen Bleistift geliehen.

Ich habe ihrem Bruder, ihrer Schwester, ihrem Kinde meinen Bleistift geliehen.

der Regenschirm, the umbrella
 der Handschuh, the glove
 der Beweis, the proof
 die Wiese, the meadow

der Bleistift, the pencil
 die Belohnung, the reward
 der Besuch, the visit, call
 das Papier, the paper.

74. Wer hat Ihnen das erzählt? — Ich habe es von dem Sohne unser's Nachbarn gehört. — Wer hat Ihnen diese Handschuhe verkauft? — Was bringen Sie mir? — Ich bringe Ihnen Ihren neuen Rod. — Der Schüler hatte keine Beweise. — Wo kauft man (one) Bleistifte und Federn? — Wo haben Sie Ihren Regenschirm gekauft? — Ihr Neffe wünschte mir Glück. — Dieser Tisch hat zwei Schubladen. — Die Käfige der Löwen und Tiger sind von Eisen. — Sie haben mir einen Besuch versprochen; wann werden Sie kommen? — Ich versprach ihnen das. — Ich ließ ihm meinen Bleistift und er ließ mir seine Feder. — Folgen Sie mir! — Glauben Sie ihm nicht!

75. I (have) lent (to) you my penknife yesterday; but you have not given it (to) me back. — We made (to) them a present. — He gave us a proof. — Which (acc.) proof has he given (to) you? — Who has sold (to) you this paper? — The gardener has given (to) me flowers and fruits. — Your brother has written to me; but I have not yet answered. — Will you lend (to) me your stick? — Where is your sister? — I have lent (to) her my umbrella. — Lend (to) me your pencil! — This gentleman is very

rich; all those meadows and gardens belong to him. — Your nephew wished me good day. — These gentlemen are Americans; I have sold (to) them my horse. — Mr. N. has brought (to) me a letter from my brother in America. — I have bought (to) you a newspaper.

das Federmesser, the penknife.

76. Have you seen my sister? — I have not *seen* her to day. — I have written to her; but I have not yet received her answer. — I saw her yesterday. — You are angry; but I have given (to) you no cause. — William was here this morning; I have sold (to) him my canary. — Where is Louisa? I have promised (to) her a present. — We promised (to) them a reward. — What have you done to my cousin? — I have done (to) him nothing. — He says you have beaten him. — I have broken your penknife; I will buy (to) you a new one†. — Who has allowed (to) you that (das)? — These boys have been immodest; I am very angry with them. — Charles will come this afternoon; he has promised it to me. — The cages of these animals are very strong.

THIRTY-NINTH LESSON.

It: er, sie, es, ihn.

1. In translating the English pronoun „it”, the pupil must ascertain, whether it refers to a masculine, feminine or neuter noun.

die Küche, the kitchen
das Tuch, the cloth
die Dinte, the ink
vielleicht, perhaps
schicken, to send
dick, thick, stout

die Halsbinde, the necktie
das Taschentuch, the pocket-handkerchief
der Kamm, the comb
zuletzt, at last
dünn, thin.

77. Ich habe einen Handschuh verloren. — Haben Sie ihn vielleicht gefunden. — Ich habe keinen Handschuh gefunden; wo haben Sie ihn verloren? — Ich habe ihn zuletzt in Ihrem Zimmer gehabt. — Was haben Sie mit Ihrem Regenschirm gemacht? — Ich habe ihn der Frau N. geliehen; sie hat ihn mir noch nicht zurückgeschickt. — Wie lange haben Sie diesen Rock getragen? — Ich habe ihn keine drei Monate getragen; das Tuch ist billig aber es hält (lasts) nicht. — Wo ist Ihre Uhr? — Ich habe sie zerbrochen. Sie ist beim (at the) Uhrmacher.

78. Have you seen my key? — I have not seen it. — I have found a comb; who has lost it? — This ink does not write; it is too thick. — Have you received my letter? — I have received it, but I have not yet read it; I have had no time. — Where is your umbrella? — It is in the kitchen, I have given it to the servants. — I have lost my spectacles? — Have you had them? — Lend me your stick! I will give it (to) you back. — What have you done with your cage? — I have sold it to the son of our neighbour. — Where is your pencil? — I have forgotten it. — And where is your pen? — Charles has taken it. — I will (shall) lend (to) you my pencil, but do not lose it (lose it not)! — I have found your necktie. — Where have you found it? — It was in my drawer. — This meat is not good; do not eat it (eat it not)! — Have you already seen our garden? — No I have not yet *seen* it. — Your brother took my umbrella and broke it. — This pencil belongs to me, I have lost it. — To-whom (wem) belongs this pocket-handkerchief? — It belongs to my cousin. — (The) Swans have long necks. — This ink is too pale; where have you bought it?

2. „It“ and „they“ however are translated *es*, when the substantive to which they refer, stands (as predicate) in a later part of the sentence, e. g.

Wer ist dieser Herr? Es ist mein Bruder.

Wer find diese Herren? Es find Holländer. Es find die Onkel meines Freundes.

79. Who is there? — It is the physician. — Who is that woman? — It is the daughter of our gardener. — Who are those girls? — They are the servants of our neighbour. — Who is that man? — It is our joiner. — Who are those boys? — They are the sons of our teacher. — Who are those people? — They are workmen.

3. In similar cases

„this” and „these” are translated dieses.

„that” and „those” „ ” das

„which” is ” welches.

80. Dieses ist mein Löffel und das ist meine Gabel. — Welches ist Ihr Teller? — Dieses sind meine Bücher, jene* gehören meinem Vetter. — Ist dieses Ihr Sohn? — Es ist mein Sohn Karl; es ist der jüngste meiner Söhne.

81. This is my cousin, that is my nephew. — Which is your uncle? — This is Mrs. N. — Which is my hat? — These are your boots, and those are your shoes. — Is this my umbrella? — Is this your daughter? — It is my daughter Emily; she is the eldest of my children. — How many daughters have you? — I have only three.

4. Observe however that, when dieser, e, es — jener, e, es and welcher, e, es are accompanied by a substantive immediately following, they always agree with the substantive in gender, number and case.

* State, why not jeneß.

FORTIETH LESSON.

Können and Müssen.

AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD.

Infinitive.

können, to be able.

| müssen, to be obliged.

Present.

ich kann I can
 du kannst, thou canst
 er kann, he can
 wir können, we can
 Sie können, you can
 sie können, they can.

ich muß, I must
 du mußt, thou must
 er muß, he must
 wir müssen, we must
 Sie müssen, you must
 sie müssen, they must.

Imperfect.

ich konnte, I could
 du konntest, thou couldst
 er konnte, he could
 wir konnten, we could
 Sie konnten, you could
 sie konnten, they could.

ich mußte, I was obliged to
 du mußtest, thou wast obliged to
 er mußte, he was obliged to
 wir mußten, we were obliged to
 Sie mußten, you were obliged to
 sie mußten, they were obliged to

Obs. 1. The negation „not” is in the German translation separated from the auxiliary verb of mood,
 I cannot *see* him, ich kann ihn nicht sehen.

Obs. 2. The verb attached to the auxiliary verb of mood is the infinitive and is consequently removed to the end:

Er muß seine Aufgabe machen.

Deutsch, German
 der Kamin', the chimney
 die Wahrheit, the truth
 die Freundschaft, the friendship
 der Strom, the stream, the current, (large) river

Französisch, French
 der Rauch, the smoke
 die Unwahrheit, the untruth
 der Ring, the ring
 Alles was, all that
 überall, everywhere

die Nachbarschaft, the neighbourhood.

82. Kann Ihr Hund schwimmen? — Alle Hunde können schwimmen. — Wo kauft man rothe Dinte? — Sie können sie überall haben. — Wo kann man Fingerhüte kaufen? — Leihen Sie mir diesen Ring! — Ich kann ihn Ihnen nicht leihen; er gehört nicht mir. — Ich habe meinen Kamm zerbrochen, ich muß einen neuen haben. Wo kauft man gute Kämme? — Sie können sie hier in der Nachbarschaft kaufen. — Diese Kinder können weder lesen noch schreiben. — Ich konnte gestern nicht mit Ihnen ausgehen, ich mußte meine Aufgabe lernen. — Aber warum hatten Sie sie nicht früher (before) gelernt; Sie hatten Zeit genug gehabt. — Man muß nicht mit Jedermann Freundschaft machen.

83. The chimney smoked. One (man) could see the smoke of the chimney. — Can your brother speak German? — He speaks German and French; he is the best pupil in the class. — You must always speak the truth. — One cannot be *everywhere**. — Where can one buy spectacles (pl.)? — You must not play with *William's cousin*; he gets always angry. — Where is your father? — I cannot *tell* (it to) you; I believe, he is gone out. — Can you tell me, where Mr. N. lives (lodges). — One cannot write with this ink; it is too thick. — It rains; I will (will) lend (to) you my umbrella; but you must send it (to) me back; I want it this afternoon. — Lend (to) me your watch! — I cannot (lend it to you); I have already lent it to my brother. — The boy could not carry the stone; it was too heavy for him. — Can you see that tree? — You must not *eat* these fruits; they are not ripe. — You must never be immodest. — Where can one buy artificial flowers? — I cannot stand here in the rain. — Speak louder; I cannot *understand* you. — Charles has told (to) me something. — You must not believe *all* (N.**, W.) he says; he often² tells¹ (the)

* Place the negation nicht before the words printed in italics.

** Two sentences are here combined in one; the first sentence finishes where the asterisk is.

untruth. — The servant could not find the street. — You must keep^{oo} (see note p. 33) what you promise. — Does your brother wear (wears y. br.) a ring? — He has a ring; but he does not always wear it (he wears it not always). — I must tell (to) you something. — Nobody can be more prudent than he.

FORTY-FIRST LESSON.

PREPOSITIONS.

1) The following prepositions govern the accusative:
für, gegen, ohne, durch
and in when it means „into”.

2) The following prepositions govern the dative:
von, mit, bei, nach
and in, when it signifies „in”.

gegen, against, towards
durch, through

bei, by, at, at the house of
nach, after

bei diesem Kaufmann, at this merchant's

bei meinem Onkel, at my uncle's

bei ihnen, at their house

bei uns, at our house.

3) Several of these prepositions are contracted with the definite article.

im is said instead of in dem (masc. and neut.)

vom " " " " von dem " " "

beim " " " " bei dem " " "

in's " " " " in das (neuter).

der Ziegel, the tile
das Theater, the theatre
das Wort, the word

der Ziegelstein, the brick
die Pflicht, the duty
die Wolke, the cloud

gewiß, certain, certainly.

84. Die Donau, der Rhein, die Elbe, die Oder sind Deutsche Ströme. — Von wem haben Sie diese Geschenke erhalten? — Sie können diese Stühle und Tische bei unserm Tischler kaufen. — Dieser Herr ist sehr kurzsichtig; er kann ohne Brille weder lesen noch schreiben. — Karl war diesen Morgen bei mir. — Er versprach es und ich nahm ihn beim Worte. — Was machen jene Leute? — Sie machen Ziegelsteine. — Wie sind Sie mit meinem Sohne zufrieden; thut er seine Pflicht? — Ich bin nicht sehr zufrieden mit ihm; er ist nicht der schlechteste, aber gewiß auch nicht der beste Schüler. — Man muß mit den Wölfen heulen (proverb). — Wir gingen zusammen in die Schule. — Meine Brüder waren in der Schule. — Die Mädchen gingen in die Kirche. Ihre Mütter waren schon in der Kirche. — Werden Sie morgen in's Theater gehen? — Wir sind gestern im Theater gewesen. — Dieser Kaufmann ist sehr theuer; ich werde nichts mehr (more) bei (or von) ihm kaufen. — Geben Sie diese Bänder der Luise, ich habe sie für sie gekauft. — Der Himmel war mit Wolken bedeckt.

85. I have seen your friend at the bookseller's, but I have not spoken to (say, with) him; I believe, he did not know me (he knew me not). — I have bought a cage for my bird. — Have you been at my brother's? — Can you swim against the stream? — One must always swim with the stream. — He cannot do it *without me*. — I cannot live *without you*. — What is (the) life without a friend? — These apples, pears and nuts are for your little brother; I have brought them for him. — Those flowers bloom in

(the) autumn. — David killed Goliath with a stone. — The air is very hot (say, warm) in this room. — He played with my stick and broke it. — I have spoken with two Italians. — The roofs of these houses are covered with tiles. — He has given (to) me his word, and I am certain, he will not *break* it. — Charles has not *kept* his word. — His hat fell into the water. — I stood in the shadow, and they stood in the sun. — Who has made this hole in my coat? — How many classes are in your school? — In our school are five classes. — In which class are you? — Where is your watch? it is at the watchmaker's; I have broken it. — Your boots are at the shoemaker's and your coat is at the tailor's. — William came after me. — Where is Emily? I must speak with her. — The horse swam through the river. — Have you seen my aunt? — I have seen her and have received this letter from her.

FORTY-SECOND LESSON.

SUBORDINATE SENTENCES.

I. RELATIVE SENTENCES.

The Relative Pronoun.

Singular.

- N. *welcher, welche, welches*, which or who
- G. *dessen, deren, dessen*, of which or whose
- D. *welchem, welcher, welchem*, to which, to whom
- A. *welchen, welche, welches*, which or whom.

Plural.

- N. *welche*, which or who
- G. *deren*, of which or whose
- D. *welchen*, to which, to whom
- A. *welche*, which or whom.

Obs. The relative pronoun *welcher, welche, welches*

must not be confounded with the interrogative pronoun *wer? wessen? wem? wen?* (who? whose? to whom? whom?) which is only used in (direct and indirect) questions.

SUBORDINATE SENTENCES — RELATIVE SENTENCES.

There are simple and compound sentences.

Compound sentences consist of two clauses, each of which contains a verb and a subject.

One of the two clauses is called principal, the other subordinate or dependent clause or sentence, e.g.

*ich habe das Haus gesehen, welches Sie gekauft haben;**

das Haus, welches Sie gekauft haben, ist nicht theuer.*

The order of a principal clause is the same as that of simple sentences; but the arrangement of words in subordinate clauses differs; viz. the definite verb (which in compound tenses is the auxiliary verb) is placed last.

All clauses beginning with a relative pronoun are subordinate and consequently end with the definite verb.

bestellen, to order
der Stuhl, the hart, stag
der Armstuhl, the arm-chair

bewundern, to admire
bewundernswürdig, admirable
Amerika, America

versichtig, cautious.

86. Die Thiere, welche wir im Walde gesehen haben,

* The sentence printed in open types, is the subordinate or dependent clause, which in German is to be separated from the principal clause by commas.

sind Hirsche. — Die Rösche, welche dieser Schneider macht, sind sehr theuer. — Dieses* ist ein Baum, welcher gute Früchte bringt (or trägt). — Die Rämme, welche Sie gekauft haben, sind nicht stark genug. — Die Bäume, welche Sie dort (or da) sehen, sind Eichen. — Der Herr, welchen Sie bei mir sahen, ist ein Amerikaner; er hat mir einen Brief von meinem Onkel in Amerika gebracht. — Ist das* der Tisch, welchen Sie bestellt haben? — Die Früchte, welche Sie mir gaben, waren nicht reif. — Wir bewundern die Kunst, mit welcher viele Vögel ihre Nester bauen. — Ich habe mit den Herren gesprochen, welche diese Briefe geschrieben haben. — Wilhelm ist sehr vorsichtig; er geht nie ohne einen Regenschirm aus.

87. The chairs, which you have bought, are too high. — The birds, which we have seen, are nightingales. — The coals, which we have bought, do not burn well (burn not well). — The ladies, whom you see there, are the daughters of my friend. — The lion kills stags, oxen, cows and other animals. — The pupil fetched the book, which he had forgotten. — The fruits, which I have bought, are for your little brother. — The art, with which (the) bees make their cells, is admirable. — The boys, whom we have seen, are sailors. — Charles has eaten the apple, which (acc.) he has found. — The voices, which we have heard in the wood, were men's voices (see ex. 63). — William, who was formerly the most idle pupil, is now the most diligent. — The pen, which you gave me did not write (wrote not). — The letter, which (acc.) you have written, is not yet arrived. — Have you eaten the fruits, which I gave (to) you? — The gardens, which we have seen, belong to the queen. — The gentlemen, whom you see there, are Spaniards. — To whom do these meadows and woods belong, (to whom belong these etc.)? — The ring, which (acc.) you have found, belongs to my sister. — The oaks lose their leaves later than other trees. —

* See L. 38, 3.

The story, which he told (related to) you, was not true. — He felt an uneasiness, which he never had felt before (*versetzt*). — For whom have you ordered this arm-chair? — To whom have you given your canary? — The ships, which you have seen, come from America. — One (man) must not be too cautious.

FORTY-THIRD LESSON.

SUBORDINATE SENTENCES.

Clauses beginning with a conjunction are also called subordinate sentences.

The most frequent conjunctions are:

weil, because — als, when — während, whilst — als, than (when followed by a verb) — wenn, if — daß, that.

Examples.

Er trug eine Brille, weil er kurzichtig war.

Ihr Neffe war in guter Gesundheit, als ich ihn zuletzt (last) sah.

das Bett, the bed
das Holz, wood (as fuel)

zu Bett, to bed
heiser, hoarse.

88. He could not *come*, because he was ill. — I could not *write*, because I had no pen. — We could not *see*, because it was dark. — They did not *buy* the house (they bought the house not), because it was too dear. — I did not *see* your friend (I have not *seen* your friend), because he was not *at home*. — They went home because it was late. — I cannot *give* (to) you this ribbon, because it belongs to my sister. — Why do you beat my dog? — Because he has bitten me. — He has bitten you, because you have played with him. — Your uncle is very angry, because you have not *written* to him. — Mr. N. did not know you (knew you not),

because he is shortsighted. — We went to bed, because it was late. — I could not *learn* my lesson (л.), because it was too noisy in the room. — He sang, whilst I wrote my letter. — You were playing (played), whilst we did (say, made) our exercises. — You were not *here*, when I bought my book. — I saw your cousin, when I was in Paris. — It struck two, when I came home. — I got up, when you were still in (the) bed. — He had nothing in his (say, the) pocket, when he went away.

Obs. „When” is translated wann, when it is an interrogative adverb, meaning: *at what time?*

„When” is rendered by als, when it is a conjunction, relating to the past and signifying: *at the time when.*

Sentences headed by the interrogative adverb wann are principal sentences.

fürchterlich, terrible — auf dem Lande, on land; in the country.

89. It was colder this morning, than it was yesterday. — The way was longer, than we had believed. — They laughed, when we danced. — This dog is very savage (böse); he will bite you, if you play with him. — I received his letter, when you were departed. — When did you receive it (say, when have you received it)? — I received it at two o'clock (um zwei Uhr). — The wood did not burn (burnt not), because it was wet. — He could not *speak*, because he was hoarse. — I could not *understand* him, because he was an American. — This pupil would be more diligent, if his father were (wäre) stricter. — She was so tired, that she could not *walk*. — The knife was so blunt, that I could not *use* it. — It was so dark, that nobody could see the other (m.). — I have heard, that he is ill. — Do you believe (b. you, that) he is at home? I do not believe (I b. not), that he is gone out. — The storm was so terrible, that many ships went down (unter). — I have heard, (that) you have been in the country. — Is it true, that Mr. N. has been three years in Paris? — Somebody has told (to) me, that your

brother has been a† long time in Germany. — Louis has written to me, that his cousin is departed. — Will he come back? I do not believe, that his father will allow it. — Is it true, that Mrs. Otto is ill? She was very² ill² yesterday¹; and I have heard this morning, that she is dead.

FORTY-FOURTH LESSON.

SUBORDINATE SENTENCES.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

Wir werden nicht ausgehen, wenn es regnet.

Conditional sentences usually begin with the subordinate clause:

wenn es regnet, werden wir nicht ausgehen.

1. Whenever the subordinate clause precedes the principal one, the subject and verb of the principal sentence change places (werden wir instead of wir werden), so that the definite verbs of the two clauses stand close together:

If it *rains*, *shall* we not go out.

Thus: ich werde mit Ihrem Vater sprechen, wenn ich eine Gelegenheit habe,

or: wenn ich eine Gelegenheit habe, werde ich mit Ihrem Vater sprechen.

der Fortschritt, the progress
ändern, to change
belohnen, to reward
freigebig, liberal

das Betragen, the behaviour
öffnen, to open
bestrafen, to punish
wieder, again.

90. Wenn Sie etwas versprechen, so* müssen Sie es halten. — Wenn der Lehrer es erlaubte, würden wir diesen Nachmittag zusammen ausgehen. — Wenn Sie den Käfig öffnen, wird der Vogel wegfliegen. — Wenn Sie Ihre Aufgabe besser lernten, würden Sie bessere Fortschritte machen. — Wenn Sie mir nicht glauben, werde ich Ihnen nichts wieder erzählen.

91. If all these gardens belonged to us, we should be very rich. — If I played, I should lose my money. — If you gambled, I should blame you. — If you do not *change* (if you *change* not) your conduct, I shall speak to (with) your father. — If he loved me, I should love him *again*. — If I danced, you would laugh. — If you count your money, you will find it right (richtig). — If you tell (to) me a nice tale, I will tell you another. — If my neighbour built, I should build also. — If you deserved it, I should reward you. — If you write to me, I shall answer (to) you. — If this pen is too hard, take another! — If you worked better, your master (teacher) would be more satisfied with you. — If he does it again, I shall punish him.

2. When the auxiliary of the subordinate clause is in a past tense, it is to be employed in the subjunctive mood, for instance:

ich würde besser schreiben, wenn ich eine bessere Feder hätte,
or: wenn ich eine bessere Feder hätte, würde ich besser schreiben.

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

of

haben, to have and sein, to be.

* The particle *so* is frequently added, when the principal clause follows. It is however not necessary, means nothing and only serves to connect the two clauses.

ich hätte, I had
du hättest, thou hadst
er hätte, he had
wir hätten, we had
Sie hätten, you had
sie hätten, they had

ich wäre, I was or were
du wärest, thou wast or wert
er wäre, he was or were
wir wären, we were
Sie wären, you were
sie wären, they were.

die Erlaubniß, the permission — der Papagei', the parrot.

92. If Charles' father were stricter, he would be more diligent. — If you had taken these fruits, I should be angry with you. — If I had not allowed it, he would do it without my permission. — If the weather were fine, we should go out. — If you were industrious, the teacher would reward you. — If you had eaten those apples and pears, you would be ill. — If these cherries were ripe, I should give them to you. — If my brother were rich, he would be very liberal. — If I had money, I should buy a new cage for my parrot. — If you were satisfied, you would be rich. — If I were rich, I should make (to) you a present. — If these gentlemen were not *so proud*, they would have less enemies. — If the weather were colder, the air would be healthier. — If I had not seen it, I should not believe it. — If William had lost his book, his father would punish him. — If he had done his duty, I should praise him.

FORTY-FIFTH LESSON.

INVERSION.

Not only, when the subordinate clause precedes the principal one, but also when an adverb, an adverbial expression or any other part of the sentence is placed before the subject, the latter and the definite verb change places. The same is sometimes done in English, for instance:

„willingly would I” instead of „willingly I would”
or „I would willingly”.

das Geräusch, the noise
theilen, to divide, to share
dann, then

der Rachen, the throat
verschlucken, to swallow
rauh, rough.

93. Im Winter haben wir Schnee und Eis (comp. ex. 21). — Ehemals theilte man die Thiere in sechs Klassen: Säugethiere, Vögel, Fische, Amphibien, Insecten und Würmer; jetzt theilt man sie in vier und zwanzig Klassen. — Bei diesem Kaufmann kann man Bürsten und Kämme kaufen. — Was man verspricht, muß man halten.

94. In winter the days are shorter than in summer. — In autumn we have long holidays. — In spring the days are almost as long as the nights. — Formerly we were rich, now we have lost almost everything. — Formerly you were more satisfied than you are now. — We worked an hour, and then we played. — On a sudden the dog stood still and barked. — At this milliner's one can buy bonnets, strings (= ribbons), gloves and artificial flowers. — In the evening the shadows of (the) trees and houses are very long. — This morning it rained a little (w.). — To morrow we shall set out. — Yesterday we had company. — I could not *hear*, because you made so much noise. — This year we shall not have *many fruits*; the weather has been too rough.

In the following sentences the subordinate clause precedes the principal one. All subordinate clauses are printed in open types.

95. Als der Hund das Geräusch hörte, bellte er. — Da (as) Ihr Freund nicht zu Hause war, so konnte ich nicht mit ihm sprechen. — Obschon (though) der Wallfisch ein so großes Thier ist.

so hat er doch nur einen sehr kleinen Kack, welcher kaum (scarcely) groß genug ist, um einen Haring zu verschlingen. — Wenn er etwas hat, so theilt er es mir mit.

L e s e s t ü c k e.

Leonidas.

1) Leonidas, der Spartanische Heerführer, vertheidigte mit dreihundert Spartanern und viertausend neunhundert anderen Griechen den Engpaß von Thermopylä gegen das, bei weitem überlegene, Heer der Perser.

Als der Perserkönig ihn aufforderte, seine Waffen zu (to) überliefern, antwortete Leonidas: Komm und hole sie!

„Aber unser Heer ist so groß,“ sagte der Persische Parlamentär, „daß unsere Pfeile die Sonne verbunkeln werden.“

„Um so besser,“ sagte der Spartaner, „so werden wir im Schatten fechten.“

2) So stolz war die Antwort des Leonidas. Auch würden die Perser die Griechen nie besiegt haben, hätte nicht ein Verräther, Namens Ephialtes, ihnen einen geheimen Pfad über das Gebirge gezeigt.

Die Griechen fochten mehrere Tage wie Löwen. Endlich, als Leonidas von dem Verrathe des Ephialtes hörte, schickte er die meisten übrigen Griechen nach Hause. Er selbst mit seinen Spartanern blieb, und alle starben den Heldentod.

Diogenes und Aristippus.

3) Diogenes und Aristippus waren beide Schüler des Sokrates. Diogenes wohnte in einer Tonne, trank Wasser aus seiner Hand und nährte sich von Kohl, Wurzeln und andern Pflanzen. Die Griechen nannten ihn wegen seiner Lebensweise Kyon (Hund) und seine Anhänger Kyniker. Aristippus war ein feiner, gebildeter Mann, lebte an (at, dat.) den Höfen der Könige und war überall beliebt. Als nun einst Aristippus gerade vorbeiging, während Diogenes seinen Kohl wusch, sagte der letztere zu ihm: „Wenn du gelernt hättest, Kohl zu waschen, so würdest du nicht nöthig haben, an den Höfen der Tyrannen zu schmeicheln“, worauf Aristippus erwiderte: Wenn du gelernt hättest, mit Menschen umzugehen, würdest du nicht nöthig haben, Kohl zu waschen.

Der Wolf und der Fuchs.

4) Ein Fuchs erzählte einem Wolfe vieles von der wunderbaren Stärke des Menschen (sing.)*. „Kein Thier“, sagte er, kann gegen ihn ankommen, sondern muß List gebrauchen (= brauchen). Der Wolf erwiderte: „wenn ich je einen Menschen* sehe, so werde ich Dir schon zeigen, was ich mit ihm mache.“ „Gut,“ sagte der Fuchs, „ich kann Dir dazu verhelfen. Komm morgen früh zu mir, und ich will Dir einen Menschen* zeigen.“

Den nächsten Morgen führte ihn der Fuchs auf eine Straße, wo der Jäger gewöhnlich vorbeikam. Zuerst kam ein alter, abgedankter Soldat. „Ist das ein Mensch?“ fragte der Wolf. „Nein, er ist einer gewesen,“ antwortete der Fuchs. Dann kam ein kleiner Knabe, welcher zur

* See L. XLI. of „A Method of learning German.“

Schule ging. „Ist das ein Mensch?“ fragte der Wolf wieder. „O nein,“ sagte der Fuchs, „er will erst (only) einer werden.“

5) Endlich kam ein Jäger mit einer Doppelflinte auf (on, dat.) der Schulter und einem Hirschfänger an der Seite. Bei seiner Annäherung sagte der Fuchs zum Wolfe: „Siehe, da kommt ein Mensch; auf den (against that one) mußt Du losgehen; aber warte nur einen Augenblick, bis ich mich erst (first) fortgemacht habe.“

Der Wolf sprang auf den Jäger los, welcher zu sich sagte: „Schade, daß ich keine Kugel geladen habe.“ Er zielte jedoch und schoss sein Schrot auf den Wolf ab. Der Wolf machte ein saures Gesicht, ging aber dennoch weiter, und der Jäger entlud den zweiten Lauf. Der Wolf unterdrückte den Schmerz und stürzte nun auf den Jäger los. Aber dieser zog seinen Hirschfänger und gab dem Wolf ein paar Hiebe rechts und links, so daß er zuletzt wie todt zu Boden fiel.

6) Bald darauf kam der Fuchs. „Nun, Bruder Wolf,“ sagte er „wie bist Du mit dem Menschen* fertig geworden?“ „O,“ erwiderte der Wolf, „ich kann nichts von seiner Stärke sagen; er hat mich nur mit Hexerei besiegt. Zuerst nahm er ein Rohr von der Schulter und blies darin. Da flog mir etwas in's Gesicht, das mich entsetzlich kitzelte. Dann blies er wiederum (= wieder) in dieses vermißte Rohr, und da kam etwas wie Hagel und Bliß in mein Gesicht. Als ich ganz nahe war, zog er eine blanke Rippe aus seinem Leibe, und schlug mich damit, bis ich wie todt niederfiel.“

„Siehst du, daß ich Recht hatte,“ sagte der Fuchs, „und was für ein Brählhans du bist!“

After Grimm.

7) Aesop.

Aesop ging einst nach einem Städtchen hin.

Ein Wand'rer kam und grüßte ihn, —

Und fragt: „Wie lange, Freund, hab' ich zu geh'n,
Bis zu dem Flecken dort, den wir von Weitem sehn?“ —

„Geh!“ spricht Aesop. — Und er: „Das weiß ich wohl,
Daß, wenn ich weiter kommen soll,

Ich gehen muß; allein du sollst mir sagen:

In wieviel Stunden?“ — „Nun, so geh'!“ — Ich sehe wohl,
Brummt hier der Fremde, „dieser Kerl ist toll;

Ich werde nichts von ihm erfragen;“

Und dreht sich weg und geht. — „He,“ ruft Aesop, „ein Wort!
Zwei Stunden bringen dich an den bestimmten Ort.“

Der Wand'rer bleibt betroffen stehen.

„Ei,“ ruft er, „und wie weißt du's nun?“

„Und wie,“ versetzt Aesop, „konnt' ich den Ausspruch thun,
Bevor ich deinen Gang gesehen?“ — Aitolat. † 1811.

Wörter zu den Lesestücken.

1) Das Heer, the host, army — der Heerführer, the general —
verteidigen, to defend — weit, far — überlegen, superior — ich
fordere auf, I summon — die Waffe, the weapon — überliefern, to
surrender — der Pfeil, the arrow — verdunkeln, to darken — um
so, so much the — sechten, sucht, gesuchten, to fight.

2) Besiegen, to conquer — der Verräther, the traitor — Namens,
of the name of — geheim, secret — das Gebirge, the range of
mountains (here: the mountain) — der Pfad, the path — zeigen, to
show — endlich, at last — der Verrath, the treachery — die übrigen,
the other (pl.) — bleiben, blieb, geblieben, to remain — sterben,
stark, gestorben, to die — der Heldentod, the death of a hero.

3) Beide, both — er nährt sich von, he lives upon — der Kohl,

the cabbage — die Wurzel, the root — die Pflanze, the plant — nennen, nannte, genannt, to name, to call — wegen, on account — die Lebensweise, the way of living — der Anhänger, the follower — gebildet, educated — überall, everywhere — beliebt, liked — nun, now — einst, once, one day — gerade, just — vorbei, past — während, whilst — waschen, wusch, gewaschen, to wash — nöthig, need — schmeicheln, to flatter — irrauf, whereupon — erwidern, to reply — ich gehe um, I converse, have intercourse.

4) Wunderbar, wonderful — sondern, but — dazu, to that — verhelfen, to help — führen, to lead — der Jäger, the hunter — erst, zuerst, first — abgedankt (thanked off), discharged — die Doppelflinte, the double-barrelled-gun.

5) Die Schulter, the shoulder — der Hirschfänger, the cutlass — die Seite, the side — die Annäherung, the approach — warten, to wait — der Augenblick, the moment — bis, until — fort = weg — springen, sprang, gesprungen, to spring, to jump — ich springe (or stürze) los, I bounce upon — sich, himself — schade, pity — die Kugel, the ball (of a gun) — laden, lud, geladen, to load, to charge — zielen, to aim — jedoch, however — schießen, schoss, geschossen, to shoot — das Schrot, the shot — das Gesicht, the sight, face — dennoch, nevertheless — entladen, to discharge — der Lauf, the barrel — unterdrücken, to suppress — der Schmerz, the pain — ziehen, zog, gezogen, to draw — paar, couple — der Fieb, the cut — der Boden, the ground.

6) Darauf (thereupon), after — ich werde fertig (ready), I succeed — die Hexerei, witchcraft — das Rohr, the blow-pipe, peashooter — blasen, blies, geblasen, to blow — fliegen, flog, geflogen, to fly — entsetzlich, terribly — kitzeln, to tickle — verwünschen, to curse — der Hagel, the hail — der Blitz, the lightning — die Rippe, the rib — der Leib, the body — nieder, down — Prahlhans, swaggerer, braggadocio.

7) Das Städtchen, the little town — grüßen, to greet, to salute — der Flecken, the borough — weiß, know — allein, but — brummen, to grumble — der Fremde, the stranger — der Kerl, the fellow — drehen, to turn — rufen, to call — an den bestimmten Ort, to that place — betroffen, astonished — versetzen, to reply — der Ausspruch, the decision — der Gang, the gait, walk, pace.

NOTICE.

„A Method of learning German” (see First Course, p. 46) is a sequel to the Preparatory Course and will probably appear within the present year.

E. S.



